

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

The Fullwider ranch in Chelsea township, Butler county, consisting of 1,920 acres, has been sold to William Gilmore, a big stock dealer of Illinois, the consideration being \$38,400.

The Medicine Lodge sugar mill will resume work on second sugar. At this time 66,000 pounds of second sugar have been made, and it is thought that the total yield will be as much more.

From Salina: James Phillips, of Salina, a son of Colonel W. A. Phillips, is assistant paymaster of the United States navy, and will leave on January 1 for a three-years' trip around the world.

Lawrence World: Twenty deer out of Bismarck grove were slaughtered to make holiday feasting for Union Pacific officials. There were more deer there than the pasture can afford, hence this onslaught.

From Salina: M. D. Sampson, consul to St. John, New Brunswick, arrived at his home here on Tuesday on a leave of absence extending to March. Mr. Sampson's term extends a year yet, when he will return to Salina.

From Ottawa: The old Parkinson sugar factory, owned by Brewer & Stannard, and used as a storehouse for their nursery stock, was entirely destroyed by fire last night. The total loss is estimated at \$15,000; no insurance.

Jewell City Republican: After drawing out all the money they needed for Christmas, the people still have over \$100,000 deposited in the First National bank, as will be seen by their report. Hundreds of our farmers carry check books.

Medicine Lodge Cresset: W. A. White, representing the Galveston Export Commission company, called on the Cresset yesterday. He is traveling over Kansas making the acquaintance of grain men with a view of turning the grain shipments of this state to Galveston.

Prof. J. N. Wilkinson, now completing his ninth year as director in training in the State Normal school, and ex-president of the State Teachers' association, has sent in his resignation to the State Normal school, and is planning to spend the next two years in Europe in special study.

From Abilene: Mrs. H. J. Dodge, one of Abilene's sweetest singers, has been honored by being appointed on the advisory council of the World's Woman's congress, auxiliary of music, and recommended to take part in the great concert to be held at the world's fair next summer. The appointment is one of very few to come to the west.

Emporia Republican: The Emporia Poultry and Pet Stock association have quite a display in the rooms formerly occupied by the Emporia Hardware company. There are about forty or fifty different kinds of dogs, twenty breeds and seventy or eighty varieties of chickens, besides pigeons, rabbits, guinea pigs, Shetland ponies, white rats, etc.

Gypsum City Advocate: The Masonic order of this city held an installation at their hall and a supper at the Missouri Pacific house. The wives of several of the members confronted them, surprisingly, at the supper table. They entered into a conspiracy with Sam Linegrover, the landlord, to be seated at the table when their liege lords came in. It was a coup d'etat.

Atchison Globe: During the recent hard times in Kansas, the Kansas Trust and Banking company, of this city, took in a quarter section of land in Phillips county, on which it had a mortgage of \$1,500. Yesterday the company sold the farm for \$4,000 in cash, making a profit, in addition to interest, of something like \$2,300. The officers of the company are responsible for this statement. They are selling land every day at a profit.

Arkansas City Traveler: Dan Sifferd has waited here fifteen years for the Strip to open so that he could secure himself a home that he desired. He will continue to wait here until the land is opened. Mr. Sifferd is one of the original Oklahoma boomers. He was with Dave Payne in his raid upon Oklahoma and then with Couch. Both of the leaders have passed away, but a large number of the old guard, old-time boomers, still reside here and in this vicinity.

In the last eight years the attendance at Kansas university has increased one-half, notwithstanding the fact that the preparatory department, then containing more than one-half the pupils, has been entirely done away with, and instead of three years of preparatory work before entering the university proper, seventy high schools prepare their pupils for the freshman class. The faculty has doubled and now numbers forty-four. Seven hundred pupils are enrolled this year.

Gypsum City Advocate: The traffic from this city over the Missouri Pacific is now immense for a small young city. The large agricultural and stock products of the excellent and extensive country around, the output of the Acme Cement Plant works and of the Gypsum City Roller flour mills, together with the large amount of goods received here by its merchants, all go to aggregate a large trade; but it can be greatly increased by the location of a grain elevator and in the proper handling of it.

Anthony Republican: For a number of years the question as to the legality of certain surveys in the western part of the county has been a source of a great deal of annoyance to the farmers of that section. The first government survey was made in 1871 and the land was pre-empted under that survey. Afterward, in 1884, a new survey was made under an order from the land department, which materially changed the lines. In the case of C.

W. Spawr vs. William Johnson, the state supreme court decided last week that the old survey was legal and that the survey of 1884 was void. The land owners of the county will be glad to know that the matter has been settled.

Kansas City Gazette: Hon. Jeremiah Rusk, of the department of agriculture, has made about twenty-five appointments of young ladies to the new microscopist department at the Swift & Co. packing-house in the Sixth ward. The appointments cover the states of Kansas and Missouri, and found just that many happy girls. They come in very handy for a Christmas present and no doubt will be received as such by the young women. The salary of the office is \$50 per month. The young ladies who received the appointments will report at once to the inspection department, where they will be trained for the work for a week, and will begin work in earnest about January 1. Their pay begins from the date of the appointment.

Judge Reed, of the district court at Wichita, handed down a decision on a question raised for the first time in a Kansas court. Dr. Ostley, a widower, without children, made a will and afterward married for the second time and died without issue. The legatee, under the will, claimed half the estate, but the widow contended that subsequent marriage revoked the will, and that she was entitled to the whole estate. Judge Reed held that as the statutes of 1883 enabled a husband or wife to dispose of half their property without consent of the other, there would be no sense in setting aside this will, as the testator could have made it as well after as before marriage, and that the widow was entitled to but half of the estate which the law gives her, and that the other half belongs to the legatee.

Alexander Warner, of Baxter Springs, Cherokee county, one of the members elect of the legislature, was for fifteen years immediately after the war a resident of Mississippi. He was a member of the legislature in that state several years, and in 1875, the year the shotgun campaign was inaugurated, he was chairman of the republican state central committee. Senator George, now United States senator from Mississippi, was chairman of the democratic state central committee. Colonel Warner afterwards removed to Connecticut and at once went into active politics, and four years ago was serving as state treasurer of Connecticut. He has been financially interested in the mining interests in southeastern Kansas for several years, and moved to Baxter Springs three years ago to be near his son, who had located there. It is expected that he will be one of the leaders on the republican side of the house this winter.

STOCK AND FARM.

Ypsam City Advocate: A good deal of the corn in this district is snowed in and under, in the fields.

Near Portia Frank and George Smith, in the past two years, have raised over 25,000 bushels of wheat, and have 13,000 bushels on hand. Their wheat this year threshed out twenty-nine bushels an acre. They sowed this fall a little over 200 acres.

A Ford City firm, Hatfield & Smith, for an experiment leased a quarter section of raw prairie land near Ford City, agreeing to break it out for the use of it for three crops. They paid \$1.50 per acre for breaking and planted a part of the soil in corn just after the plow, which required no cultivation and fully paid the expenses of breaking last year. This year they harvested over 5,000 bushels of small grain, selling 3,500 bushels of wheat on the track near by at 55 cents per bushel, and now have an encouraging prospect for 160 acres of wheat next harvest.

The snow storm of Sunday and Monday in Kansas, the Indian nation, and Oklahoma had a telling effect upon the stock arrivals at Kansas City, Kan., stock yards, and in western Texas and No-Man's-Land the snow is very deep and causing much suffering among cattle as well as checking the receipts, and it is feared that the loss this winter in that section will equal that of the memorable winter of 1893-4, unless there is a speedy moderation of the weather. The receipts of hogs as well as cattle, were influenced by the stormy weather, the run being light and a higher market resulting in consequence, choice, heavy hogs reaching \$6.60 per cwt., the highest price of the year, Offutt, Elmore & Cooper getting this for twenty-four smooth, well-fatted porkers, averaging 274 pounds, by Dye & Davis, of Blue Mound, Kan. They also sold for the same firm twenty-eight steers, averaging 1,671 pounds, at \$5.20.

KANSAS RAILROADS.

Cimarron New West: Owing to the bad weather the steel-laying gangs, numbering over a hundred men, have been discharged and the men returned to their homes. The white men have gone to Kansas City, the Mexicans to Las Vegas and El Paso and the black men to Guthrie. The men were all well-behaved while here.

Eaton Capital: A. S. Eaton, for A. S. Eaton, jr., a minor, filed a suit in the district court for \$600 damages against the Union Pacific road for injuries alleged to have been sustained at Leavenworth last May. Shortly after it was filed Judge Guthrie heard the case and awarded judgment in the sum asked. One hour later the Union Pacific officials paid over the \$600.

KANSAS CHURCHES.

Arkansas City Traveler: The First Presbyterian church has called Rev. Stewart, of Eldorado, to be the pastor, and he has accepted.

At Lincoln Rev. Ella C. Bruner assists her husband, Rev. C. Bruner, of the Evangelical church, in his work, and occasionally occupies his pulpit acceptably.

SEVENTY MILLIONS.

Our Exports Exceeded Imports During the Year.

Never Has Been a Year With as Great a Volume of Trade and with as Few Failures; With smaller Amounts Involved.

New York, January 2.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says:

The most prosperous year ever known in business circles with strongly favorable indications for the future. From nearly all points comes the report that the holiday trade has been the largest ever known, and while the wholesale trade is not usually active at this season of stock taking, it is now remarkably large. The settlements through the clearing house outside of New York in December were apparently the largest ever made in any month, exceeding the last year's by more than 10 per cent. For the year the volume is also about 10 per cent. larger than last year, and the largest ever known.

The railroad earnings in December show an increase of about 3 per cent. over last year, and the year's increase is about 5.5 per cent. Foreign trade has been smaller than last year in volume of exports at New York: \$7,800,000 in value for the past four weeks, and in cotton ports about \$10,000,000 less, but the imports at New York have been \$2,000,000 larger and still shows an excess of exports. For the year the excess of merchandise exports has been not far from \$700,000,000, with the largest imports and the largest total exports and imports ever known in any year. The year's close with all wool, cotton and silk machinery fully employed, and unsold stocks of goods are much lighter than usual, while the demand for the coming season already exceeds the capacity of the country to supply. The goods are extraordinary. The sales of wool at the chief markets have been 309,000 pounds, against 246,000,000 last year, and foreign imports have been the largest ever known, with the domestic supply slightly behind the largest. The shipments of boots and shoes from the east have been 8 per cent. larger than last year and nearly 50 per cent. larger than in any previous year, while the increase in ten years has been 50 per cent. The iron trade is in weaker demand for finished products, being at present light. But steel rails have been reduced to \$29 per ton and the sale of 78,000 tons followed. This great industry has been much affected by the markets for securities, which have been depressed for some months by foreign selling and monetary uncertainties, so that the companies have been restricted in changes of rates and supplies. But for the past week stocks have been stronger, gaining about \$2 per share in average price. Speculation in products have been comparatively inactive, though wheat advanced by the western pool nearly 2 cents. Cotton is strong, with diminished demand for the western pool for a few weeks, but over the year in any other year since 1885, the number being 10,344, or 2,029 less than in 1891. The indebtedness of firms failing in 1892 has been \$114,000,000 in 1892, against \$139,000,000 in 1891, and about the same in 1890. The average liabilities of the firms failing in 1892 has been only \$11,000, the lowest average reported since 1878. In 1892 only one in every 113 traders failed, against one in every 93 in 1891 and one in every 102 in 1890.

Topolobampo Troubles.

TOPEKA, KAN., January 2.—There is trouble ahead for prominent men connected with the Sinaloa colony of Americans in Mexico. The projector and the head of the Topolobampo scheme is a New Yorker, and he has been notified to appear before the board of directors at Enterprise, Kan., January 2, and make arrangements to protect the 600 colonists there.

The Kansas Sinaloa company, trustees for all improvements that have been made, now insist that the credit foncier scrip issued the colonists be taken up, giving them in exchange money of the United States.

The directors claim that the conditions of the grant from the Mexican government have not been fulfilled.

It will be difficult for the promoters to meet the requirements made of them until, as claimed by the New York publisher, backing them, can put up \$300,000. Mr. Hoffman and Mr. Breidenthal, the officers of the Kansas Sinaloa company, propose to bring this scheme to a business basis. They claim that the money has been invested and that they are going now to New York to not only protect themselves, but all who may have been induced to go down to that country.

They See Flaws in the Law.

At the convention of county attorneys held in Topeka last week several of them advocated a law giving the probate judges and justices of the peace limited power to act in enforcing the probate law. By the present law, the responsibility and authority devolves almost entirely on the county attorneys, and a provision for the lessening of their duties in the matter would meet with their approval.

The association recommended the repeal of the law which confers upon the county attorney the power to subpoena witnesses before him and inquire into violations of the probate law, and in its stead endorsed the enactment of a law conferring like power on the probate judge and two justices of the peace of each county.

Changes in other laws were recommended. It was advised that the maximum fine for 200 in the Orleans case be reduced to \$500, so as to give justices of the peace jurisdiction of the offense. An entire revision of the laws relating to gambling was recommended, and it was advised that a law be enacted prohibiting the sale of policy and lottery tickets. Another law which the attorneys wish to enact, provides that jurors shall be drawn by the sheriff and district clerk.

Sent to the Asylum.

TOPEKA, January 2.—Leland J. Webb was adjudged insane in the probate court and was taken to the asylum. About a week before he was before the court, but his case was continued in hopes his condition would be improved. He has not been violent of late, but a considerable time in the asylum has shown unmistakable signs of insanity. It is believed that in confinement where he can not secure morphine and cocaine, Mr. Webb will be cured.

Struck by a Cyclone.

CITY OF MEXICO, January 2.—A cyclone passed over Vera Cruz, causing considerable damage to property. Four lighters in the harbor were wrecked and a considerable quantity of goods, lying on the wharves, was destroyed.

Nebraska Legislature.

OMAHA, Neb., January 2.—A secret caucus lasting all night, in which all the members of the legislature participated, decided upon some radical railroad legislation. The state board of transportation will be abolished and a maximum rate bill passed reducing rates materially.

Railroad Blockade.

RATON, N. M., January 2.—The railroads, as well as all kinds of outdoor traffic in southern Colorado and New Mexico, are threatened with a blockade by the severe storm of snow and high wind.

A Blow at Canada.

It is stated in Washington on trustworthy authority that President Harrison, the secretary of the treasury and the secretary of state have practically determined to make the outgoing of the Harrison administration notable by a blow at Canada much more vital than the recent order imposing tolls on Canadian vessels passing through St. Mary's ship canal at the entrance of Lake Superior.

The blow will come in the shape of the long threatened presidential proclamation curtailing or abolishing the privilege now enjoyed by Canadian railroads of transporting merchandise in bond through the United States free of duty under a system very advantageous to the foreign roads at the expense of the companies.

These have been promises of such retelling as this for several years, and they all force us to believe that there is every indication now that the step so long contemplated by the United States government is about to be taken.

The attorney of the Canadian Pacific road is in consultation with the congressional friends of the Canadian roads, and there is evidence of genuine alarm in the minds of the friends of the Canadian interests.

Sensors Frye and Cullom, both of whom are Canadian in their sentiments, are said to be advising the president to take some radical step in this direction to bring Canadian roads to terms not only on the canal question, but to the subject in what is claimed they are not doing: Observe the requirements of the interstate commerce law.

Senator Cullom's well known and often expressed opinion that the Canadian roads were able to, and are constantly evading the interstate law to the disadvantage of American lines coming into competition with them, leads him to join hands with the president in order to bring them within the jurisdiction of the United States, that the discrimination against them be stopped.

The secretaries of state and the treasury, it is understood, are carefully looking into the whole matter with a view to carrying out the line of policy indicated by the reference to the subject in the president's message, and the uncertainty as to just how much the president is in earnest in the matter is what is troubling those interested on behalf of the Canadian roads and who want to have the present, to them very beneficial, policy continued.

The representatives of the great American trunk lines injuriously affected by the policy now in force, are quietly but energetically encouraging the move, and are confident that such result greatly increasing the transportation privilege of Canadian roads will soon result.

They say that there is just one way to bring Canada to terms on the unjust and discriminating course made by her against many American interests, and that is by cutting off these transportation favors granted her railroads by our government, as their claim is that Canada's commercial and industrial activity is largely centered in the benefits obtained through her two great trunk lines, and that some decisive move on the part of the administration will result not only in bringing Canada down from her unjust attitude toward American interests, but will lead to such readjustment of questions of transportation of American merchandise by Canadian roads as will give American railroads, so injuriously affected by the present system, fairer and better rights in such trade as is now so largely monopolized by foreign trade.

For Free Coinage.

New York, January 3.—Senator Allison has at last consented to say something, having been close mouthed since his return from Brussels and the monetary conference. Here is a part of it:

"What suggestion did you make yourself?" "My remarks have been published in French and English, and will be given out here in due time. I may summarize them, however, by saying I advocated very strongly the free coinage of gold and silver at the mint of the nations entering into the union, with the provision that a certain rate between gold and silver be maintained."

"Do you mean a ratio between the quantities of gold and silver coined?" "Certainly not; for I believe in coinage of all the gold and silver that is owned. What I refer to is the value of the two metals as coined into dollars, that is, the number of grains in each to be maintained by law."

"I think it can; you have been poisoned in your idea of the silver question by reading the text books of our college professors. They are good men, brilliant men, learned men, but their question is, 'What is silver?' I do think the rates I speak of can be maintained by law."

Immigration and Cholera.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 3.—The committee on immigration has returned from New York, after making a careful examination of the preparations which have been made in New York and vicinity to repel the cholera. Senator Chandler said: "With what is to be done in the next month or two it appears nothing will remain to be accomplished in the way of the prevention of cholera, keep out or treat the cholera. But I want to say, nevertheless, that with cholera now existing in France and in Hamburg, I shall urge the immediate promulgation by the treasury department of sanitary regulations and warn all the state and city authorities to get ready for cholera. I believe safety can be found only in the suspension of immigration and the stoppage of steerage passengers until such time as the preparations otherwise have been made, they should be supplemented by the passage of a suspension act."

Scheming Monarchists.

LONDON, January 3.—The Orleans have by no means abandoned the hope of regaining the throne of France through a revolution in republican sentiment caused by the revelations in the Panama affair. The Count of Paris has telegraphed to his son, Prince Louis, who is not traveling in India-China, to hasten his return in order that he may take part in the deliberations of the Orleans party.

In English circles it is believed that there is no chance for the monarchists of France. Royalists and imperialists to prove successful. It is thought the French government, by pursuing those implicated in the Panama scandal to punishment, will establish the reputation of a government that is not to be trifled with, and will render such an evil as the Panama affair hereafter impossible.

Lane Seminary Troubles.

CINCINNATI, O., January 3.—The fruits of the Smith heresy case are beginning to be seen, and the present indications are that the civil courts will be called on to settle the trouble. The immediate cause of the present trouble is the contention over the position of Professor Smith in the Lane seminary. The executive committee for Smith, while the board of trustees is divided, and a split in the college is threatened.

The question as to which of the two boards is in authority will doubtless throw the case to court. The moment that it does it is understood that the board of trustees will sue to recover the amounts given by them to the institution.

Boiler Makers Strike.

DUBUQUE, N. Y., January 3.—The entire force of boiler makers employed in the Brooks locomotive works, about 300 in number, have struck for higher wages. The works employ about 1,500 men, and unless the matter is settled it will paralyze all departments of the establishment.

Safety Arrived.

New York, January 3.—The long overdue Cunard steamship, Umbria, has arrived. Her passengers and all ashore. Their baggage has been examined, many of them have left town, and thousands of anxious hearts rest easy.

EXTRA SESSION?

The Question All Are Asking Without Answers.

The Consultation Between Cleveland and Crisp is Said to Have Resulted in Leaving It to Turn on Condition of Finances.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 4.—The recent conference between the president-elect and Speaker Crisp was expected to result in some authorized announcement on the subject of an extra session. While these anticipations have not been realized, it is reported that no final decision will be made on the question of an extra session of congress until February, by which time the cabinet of President-elect Cleveland will probably have been selected, and that the probabilities are decidedly against an extra session before next fall. Mr. Cleveland, it is stated, has said to democratic leaders in congress that he will call congress together in special session. He also told them, it is reported, that it would not be convened before autumn unless the financial situation and the condition of the treasury should make it absolutely imperative that congress should meet in the spring to provide the government with the necessary amount of revenue to meet its expenses. He wished to avoid the necessity of an early extraordinary session.

A conclusion that there will be an actual deficit in the treasury unless additional revenue is raised might induce Mr. Cleveland, it is thought, to alter his views with regard to an extra session in the spring, but no other consideration that will bring about such a result is now foreseen.

By the end of this month, the sub-committee's investigation will either be concluded or far enough in progress to permit the democratic members to acquiesce in Mr. Cleveland with the situation and their conclusion as to the future.

The proposition to increase the whisky tax would be an easy method of raising the additional money and Mr. Springer and his associates will take it under advisement if the results of their investigation disclose a call for more revenue.

Vest and Morgan.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 4.—The following letter, written by Senator Vest, appeared in a Washington paper from St. Louis. The firm earnestness of its tone touching Indian Commissioner Morgan provoked some interest here and brought forth an interview with Commissioner Morgan. Here is the letter:

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 6, 1892. MY DEAR SIR:—Yours of December 5 with enclosure has been received. It is impossible to say anything in the way of removing the agency under the agency under the administration. The president is governed entirely by the recommendation of Commissioner Morgan, and Morgan is a narrow-minded bigot, who knows nothing about the Indian. The chief idea seems to be that all governmental powers should be used to prevent their being made Catholics. I think General Noble is disposed to do right, but he is simply a cabinet officer, and controlled entirely by the president. I will see him, however, as to the matter at once.

G. G. VEST.

When seen in regard to the above Commissioner Morgan said: "I want to say that I care nothing for Senator Vest. I prefer his condemnation to his approval. As to removing Rust, it is not in my hands at all. It is with Secretary Noble of the interior. I have nothing to do with it. The reason I am called a bigot is because I opposed federal control of the schools to carry out sectarian schools among the Indians. When I took hold of my office I found among the Indians Presbyterian, Methodist, Congregational, Episcopal and Catholic schools, which, while controlled by these various churches entirely, were wholly supported by the government. The churches run them; the country paid the bills. The extent of this is shown in the yearly appropriation to the Catholic schools, the largest appropriation of any denomination during the past eight years has been almost \$3,400,000. The last year it has been almost \$3,500,000. They teach less than 5,000 pupils. I opposed all this. I mention the fact not because it is a scandal, but because it was as large in its appropriation as all the rest, and for the further reason that all the other denominations have decided to accept no further government aid. I opposed this federal patronage of religion, Senator Vest came forward as the champion of the Catholics. That is all I know of his hatred to me.

"My official life is now nearly over. March 1 I shall resign and go to New York. I shall be the corresponding secretary of the National Baptist Home Missionary society. The salary is the same as I receive now, and the labor quite as near to my heart as my present."

Our Last Census.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 4.—A house committee called upon Superintendent Porter to show why it was the expense attached to taking the census was greater than it had been anticipated. He replied that it was because the present census has assumed a broader field of operation than any of its predecessors, citing numerous instances. The fact is, says Mr. Porter, the eleventh census has been a marvel of economy, and the leading colleges of the country have endorsed, and many are using our bulletins as text books for their classes. Canada, Australia and Italy have also endorsed our system of tabulation, and statesmen generally, and scientific men both at home and abroad, have accepted the census as the most advanced statistical work yet accomplished by the government. The report on mines and mining is complete and has been issued. The largest of the reports are those on agriculture, population and manufacturing, and are not to be ready until the close of the year.

Fever in Mexico.

EAGLE PASS, TEX., January 4.—Recent arrivals from Mexico report that typhus fever is epidemic in Aguascalientes. Guanajuato and Zacatecas, and there are a number of cases in San Luis Potosi. In Zacatecas and Guanajuato the epidemic is at its worst, more than 500 cases being reported at present at the former place. The mortality from the disease is estimated at 15 to 25 per cent of those stricken. The wealthy classes do not appear to have any immunity from the disease, suffering equally with the poor. A great many people have died, including a number of physicians.

A Great Conspiracy.

MONTREY, MEX., January 4.—The Mexican government, through the efforts of General Bernardo Reyes, governor of the state of Nuevo Leon, has secured positive evidence implicating 100 prominent Mexicans of the state of Tamaulipas, and the Mexican frontier in the present revolutionary movement. This evidence is in the nature of a secret revolutionary pronouncement distributed only among those believed to be in sympathy with the cause. The documents outline the policy of the proposed new government and the plan of revolution.

Who Succeeds Felton.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., January 4.—The California legislature will be composed of fifty-nine democrats, fifty-three republicans and eight populists. The chief interest centers in the election of a United States senator to succeed Charles N. Felton. The democrats lack only two votes of a majority on joint ballot, while the republicans lack eight. The statements have been made that the populists would vote with the republicans, but this is denied by the former, who state that they will vote as a unit for their preference.

LATEST NEWS.

Condensed for Convenience of Hurried Readers.

The president has signed the appointment of May L. White postmistress, at Kirwin, Kan., the office having become presidential.

A company backed by heavy capital has been organized at San Antonio, Texas, to utilize the mesquite bean, so that a beverage resembling coffee can be made from it.

Evansville, Ind., lost by fire one of its principal blocks, at a loss of \$85,000; insurance about two-thirds. Three firemen were caught under a falling wall and seriously injured.

It appears that after Westfall had confessed to Pension Agent Kelly and the latter was considering the matter of getting a warrant, Westfall took French leave, not leaving his address.

The Montana senate elected a democrat as president pro tem. In the house republicans and populists united and elected a populist speaker, populists not participating.

Sam Leggett, a wood chopper of Dennison, Texas, found in a hollow tree in the woods near there a box containing \$10,000 in Confederate currency and a silver watch and gold chain.

Populists about the incoming state government of Kansas are talking confidently of ousting the present board of railroad commissioners, and about the first act of the new executive council.

Colorado is having a row over the organization of its legislature. There does not appear disagreeable threats or attempts at physical organization, the scuffle being to effect fusion combinations.

A Chicago detective who has spent two years on the Sells murder is convinced that Tascott did not do that crime, but was used as a scapegoat by the real murderer, who still lives in that city.

John Stanley's confirmation as receiver of the land office at Beaver, No Man's Land, hangs fire. Stanley has a friend on the senate committee, while Secretary Noble urges James Day for the place.

Mrs. James Buford, wife of a prominent politician of Springfield, O., dropped dead from the shock of discovering in a room the dead body of a relative who had died suddenly during the night.

The New York presbytery, which was sitting as a court of trial of P. H. Briggs on the charge of heresy, announced that the vote was adverse to sustaining the charges. The result was a great surprise.

Captain T. E. Moore, of Shawhan, Ky., had \$20,000 worth of valuable horses burned the other night. Three years ago he lost \$20,000 in the same way; then he had no insurance, but this time had some.

Governor Humphrey is talked to by those who believe in good policy for him to do away with all the police commissioners in the state, and by those who oppose such a movement. He is considering the matter.

Representative John Davis is receiving strong letters from among his constituents condemning his appointment of the son of a republican as a West Point cadet from his district. The appointment was the result of a competitive examination.

The president has commuted to six months' imprisonment in the jail at Guthrie, O. T., the sentence of one year's imprisonment in the Minnesota penitentiary, imposed in the cases of six men, each of whom was convicted of perjury in the "Sooner" land cases.

Careful estimates place the amount of currency, fractions and otherwise, which has been lost and destroyed at \$20,000,000. Whatever the amount it can not be taken out of the liabilities of the government, in treasury accounts, without congressional enactment.

At a church near Porter, Ohio, just as a revival meeting was beginning for the night a man attacked another because he escorted a certain woman, when a general fight took place, in which the church was wrecked and several parties wounded, two or three of them fatally.

A number of French anarchists are in Chicago, of whom the chief of police has a list and description. He says they left France to avoid arrest, but "there is no occasion to be alarmed by their presence. We know who they are and where they are, and they will be taken care of."

While working in